

WORLD'S BEST COMICS

Lighter Side of Life as Depicted by Famous Cartoonists and Humorists

THE FEATHERHEADS

By Osborne



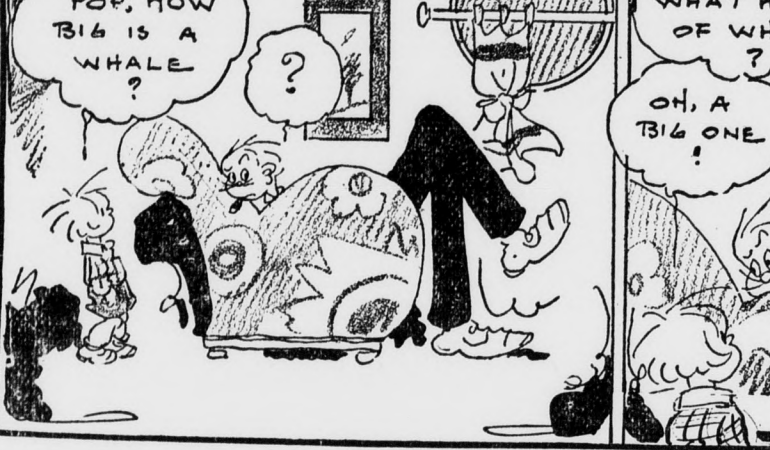
Out of the Fire

By C. M. PAYNE



SMATTER POP—All Pop Needs Is a Little Data

By C. M. PAYNE



By C. M. PAYNE



MESCAL IKE

By S. L. HUNTLEY



An Unjustified Project



FINNEY OF THE FORCE

By Ted O'Connell

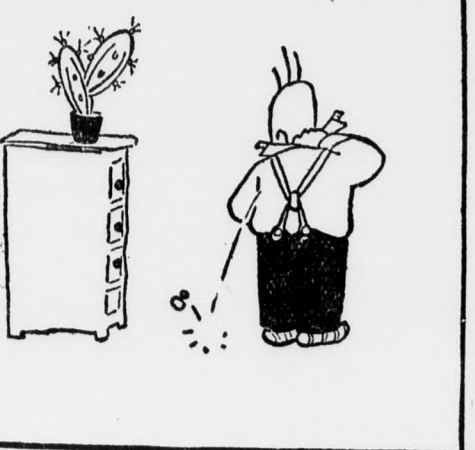


Will Power Plus

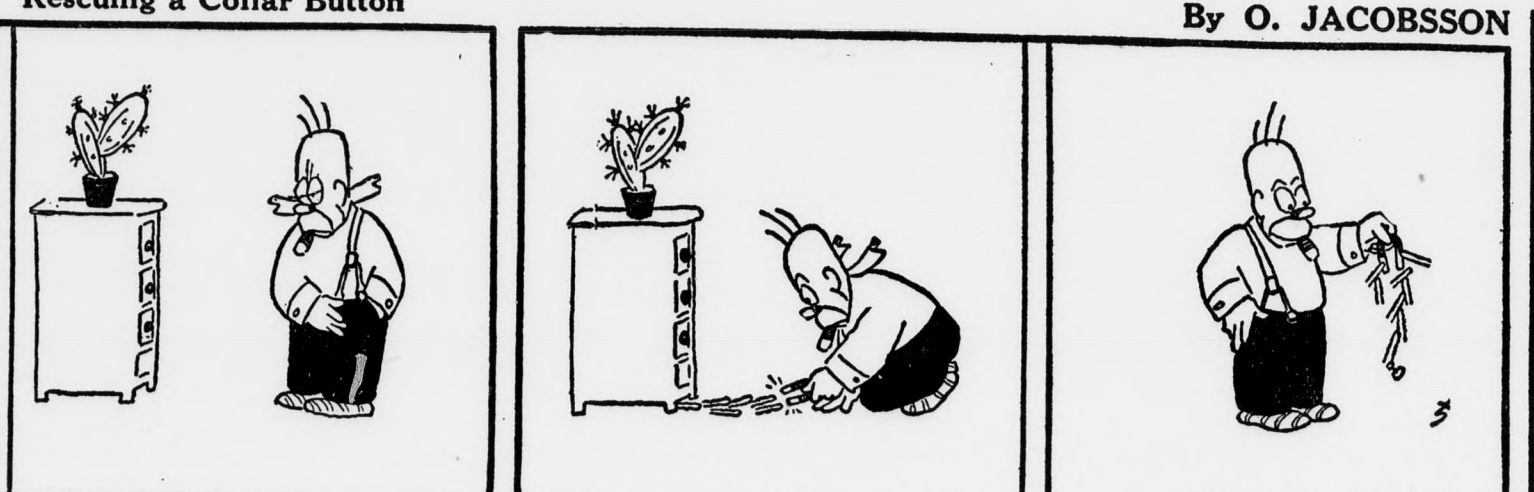


ADAMSON'S ADVENTURES

Rescuing a Collar Button



By O. JACOBSSON



EVERY-DAY PROGRAM

By GUYAS WILLIAMS



THE WORLD AT ITS WORST

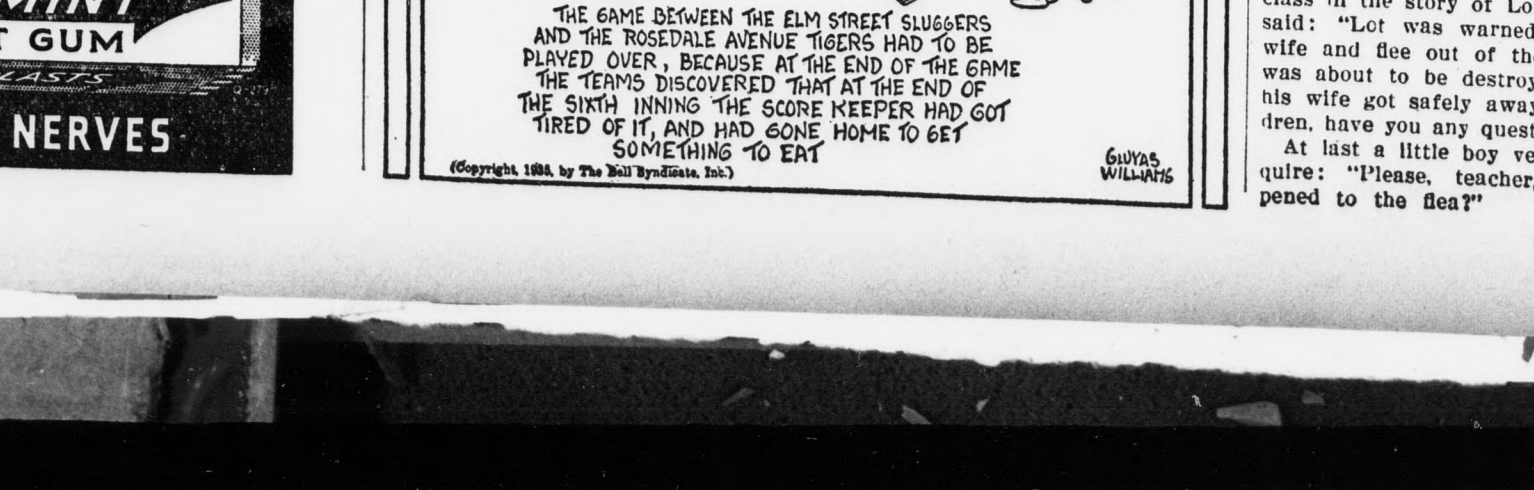


WRIGLEY'S SPEARMINT

THE PERFECT GUM



STEADIES THE NERVES



SECRETS' IS NEW NAVAL THEME

States, Britain and France Sign Pact to Inform One Another of Annual Construction; Italy May Agree.

By WILLIAM C. UTLEY

The recent naval conference began in London it was some conclusion that nothing in the way of a treaty of naval armaments would result. Prevention of a race was the highest hope held out by any of the delegates.

Further, four months before the keel of any fighting ship is laid, all signatories must be duly notified as to its intended category, its displacement, dimensions, speed designed, type of machinery, type of fuel, accurate number and caliber of all guns over three inches, approximate number of guns under three inches, provision for mine laying, torpedo tubes and the number of aircraft which can be carried. When the keel is actually laid notice must immediately be given, as it must apply to the construction category in design of any ship are altered, notification must also be given for these changes.

Notification is not necessary upon ships of the auxiliary type, such as hospital ships, repair ships, tankers, transports and the like, or upon craft less than 100 tons burden. Exchanges of lists of all such minor ships are called for, however, when the treaty goes into effect.

Competition Cost Reduced

The limitations which the treaty imposes upon the size of ships and their armaments are designed to reduce the cost of competition in naval building, by making it more uniform. These limitations are modified by a number of "escape" clauses which are inserted to make provisions for extraordinary circumstances, such as war.

Success or failure of the "information" plan depends greatly upon how well the nations, even those who did not sign, stay within the qualitative limitations of the treaty. Should Japan depart drastically from these limitations in her new naval building it is almost certain that the work of the treaty would be reduced.

The size limit for battleships remains at 35,000 tons, because of the need for that type of ship in the United States navy, with its extensive coast lines to defend; minimum is 17,500 tons. Guns are limited to 14-inch size tentatively.

There is a second category of battle ships which has been created for the nations whose purses will not permit the giant capital ships of not more than 8,000 tons with guns of not more than 10-inch diameter.

Large-Cruiser "Holiday"

Under the division of "light surface vessels" into three classes: (a) ships up to 10,000 tons carrying 8-inch guns; (b) ships from 3,000 to 8,000 tons carrying 6-inch guns; and (c) ships under 3,000 tons carrying not over 5.1-inch guns.

No construction will be permitted between the minimum of 17,500 tons for capital ships and the top limit of cruisers of 10,000 tons. Since a "holiday" has been declared on the construction of 10,000-ton cruisers for six years, the non-construction zone will actually extend between 8,000 and 17,500 tons.

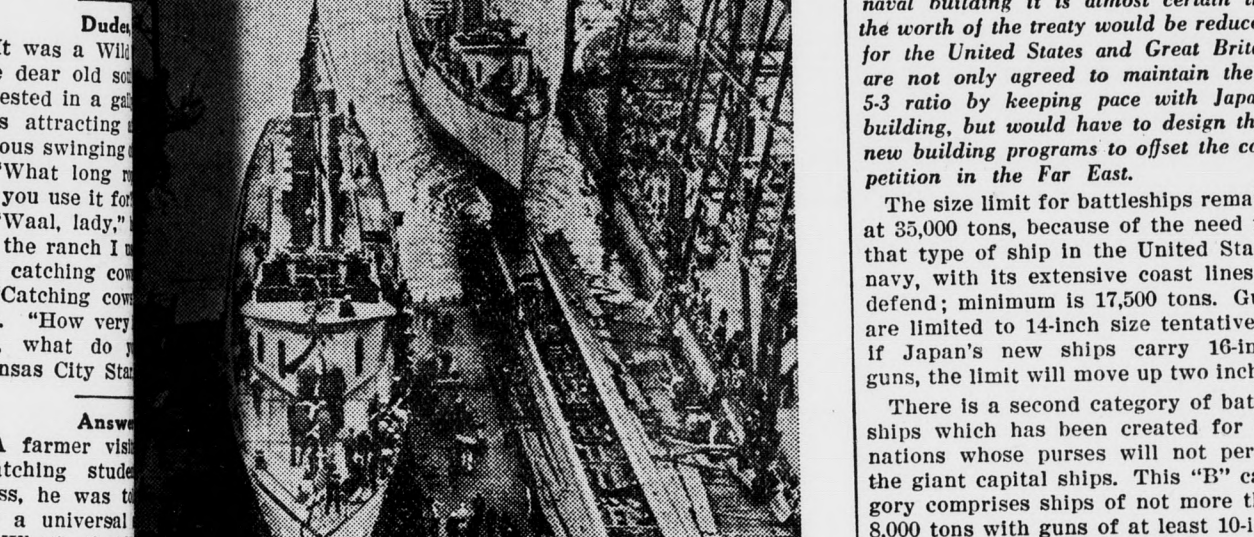
The United States, which prefers the larger type of cruiser, will begin building some of the 10,000-ton class when the "holiday" is over.

The existing treaties declare a limit of 1,650 tons, but this has been thrown into the discard because France and

Italy never did agree to that limit and Italy already built destroyers of coastal defense type.

Aircraft carriers, formerly limited to 2,500 tons, have now been cut down to 2,000, with 5.1-inch guns. Two thousand tons is now the absolute limit of all submarines.

It would be hard to find any real merit in the new treaty other than the trend away from secret designs and the suspicion which nearly always arises from it.



Parade of British Home Fleet Five Miles Long Is Led by Giant H. M. S. Renown.

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1,300 Soccer Teams

Now in Organization

Approximately 1,300 teams, comprising 22,000 amateur players and 700 professionals, are engaged in competition under the auspices of the U. S. Soccer Federation.

Although no definite figures are available concerning those taking part in college, school and public playgrounds, it is safe to assume the number is equal to, or greater than, the total of association competitors.

A great deal of impetus has been given to the advancement of soccer in America by frequent visits of well-known teams from abroad. The first foreign invasion was made by the Swiss, a clever aggregation of boisterous players, and has been repeated on a larger scale every year.

The advent of a representative combination from the Scottish Football Association last summer was a real letter occasion in the history of American soccer. The technique played by the Scots won many new adherents.

The U. S. F. A. is going to send a team to Scotland, and if necessary funds can be raised. Although the expense to appear for money has not been very promising to date, the committee in charge still expects to collect O'Keefe of the Roovers, were consistent at the penalty shot or any other angle specialty. The poloist, from no-goer to ten-goer, spends hours hitting from the wooden dummy-horse, or, at least, from a group of men, who, in the game, are called "poloists" and schooling a pony to his style of play—if he wishes to improve.

Then when he's all set, the poloist takes the field to find that speed rules. The horse is best. Various estimates have been placed on the mount's importance in the game. Some scientific followers of the sport have even graded every pony's step, every man's stroke in an international match to determine it.

Polo Is Faithful

In Following Form

However, such a method is neither possible nor necessary. Polo follows form more exactly as faithfully as its seasons follow the sun. Hockey doesn't though, and because of its many upsets and another virtue to lure the player and the people who pack the Garden.

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Let's Forget Changes

in Basketball Rules

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The greatest weakness of basketball in the East of the country is the lack of a coaches' association. Virtually every other action has an organization of that nature to serve as a forum for discussion of rules, interpretations and changes.

I am absolutely opposed to elimination of the center jump, the out-of-bounds play after a successful free throw, the three-second rule as applied to the free-throw circle, elevation of the baskets and any change involving a sacrifice of individual technique for a "fire department" foot race or additional advantage to the zone-dance type of play.

At the basketball coaches' convention held in Chicago last year, Dr. James H. McGraw, president of the National Association of Basketball Coaches, made a strong appeal for retention of the center jump. Its abolition, he pointed out—and I heartily agree with him—would discriminate against the tall, gangling boy. He is in the minority, anyway, and should not be legislated out of virtually the only team sport for which his "extra" height qualifies him.

Starting out the center jump would, furthermore, put too much strain on the players by depriving them of the short rest between the scoring of a goal and the return of the ball to the center circle. Basketball is one of the most strenuous of all mass games. To force schoolboys to travel at top speed for 40 minutes without a rest would be almost too exhausting.

The three-second rule was introduced to prevent the tugging and pushing that accompanies the "back-up" type of pivot play. As applied, however, it not only has eliminated one of the most colorful features of the game but has lowered about 20 per cent of the front court from offensive use.

Coach "Frog" Allen of the University of Kansas wants the baskets raised to a height of 12 feet. I can see no reason whatever for this change.

Without doubt, the bleeding question caused more international controversy than all other disputed points. No two persons seem to be entirely in agreement concerning the interpretation that should be placed on the rule. Let's forget rules changes.

Hockey's Lure Matter

of Game's Uncertainty

By Stewart Hight

The tip-off on my personal preference in the sports that have brushed me since my early years is, I think, best shown by the pictures on the walls of my office. The room is fairly compact, the walls large enough for a dozen photos. There is one polo picture, a group shot of the Open and Monte Waterbury cups in 1934. The largest of the others are hockey pictures—my biggest sports thrill is the Boston Olympic world championship victory at Prague in 1933.

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Guest Columnists

Reveal Inside Facts

About Various Sports

By James Armstrong

COCKER, or association football, is the most nearly universal and the most ancient of all international sports. In the United Kingdom, continental Europe and South America it is the pre-dominant game. Its strong appeal is in the fact that persons of any weight or size may play it.

Physical fitness is essential to succeed in all branches of activities, but soccer demands more stamina than any other. The season is usually long, extending over a period of nine months, from September to May.

In the course of this grind the player acquires the endurance necessary to carry him through a bruising, hard-fought contest calling for ninety minutes of continued action, except for a ten-minute interval between halves.

Soccer is football in its most ancient form and is the type of football that does not baffle the generic term, since it is played with the feet. Its origin is so obscure that Adam may have kicked an apple around the Garden of Eden for God's amusement.

Historians tell us the early Greeks played a game roughly resembling football. The Romans also had a game of the same type, in which an inflated ball was used.

Centuries ago football played a part in the celebration of Shrove Tuesday at Chester, England, and contemporary chronicles state that the head of the shill, trip him or take the ball away from him by any means.

Soccer was introduced into the United States gradually, and its development has been slow compared with its progress in other nations, chiefly because it has been regarded as a foreign sport and thought, erroneously, to be lacking in the combative elements favored by the American public.

More than sixteen nations now play the game. In England and Scotland attendances of 100,000 are not uncommon. The largest stadium in the world, the Maracana in Rio de Janeiro, Brazil, was built especially for soccer and accommodates 200,000 spectators.

The biggest turn-out was 45,000 for the debut of the famous Kakahoa team of Vienna at the Polo Grounds in 1917.

With the growth of the sport in this country came the need of a national organization. The United States Football Association was founded in 1913 and was affiliated with the Federation Internationale de Football Association the following year.

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